

**Historic Building
Recording at Highcroft
Hospital (Formerly Aston
Union Workhouse),
Erdington, Birmingham
2003**

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A Building Record of Highcroft Hospital (formerly Aston Union Workhouse), Erdington, Birmingham 2003

1.0 Summary

In February 2003 Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit carried out building recording at Highcroft Hospital (formerly Aston Union Workhouse), Erdington, Birmingham, West Midlands (SP 108 912) in advance of alteration and re-use of listed buildings and demolition of other buildings. The work was commissioned by George Wimpey West Midlands Ltd and consisted of a written description, a photographic survey and supporting documentary research. The listed buildings comprise the entrance range and main block of 1869 by the architect Yeoville Thomason. In addition to these buildings, the recording of two other blocks, raised in stages between 1872 and 1904, was also undertaken.

2.0 Introduction

In February 2003, Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit (BUFAU) carried out building recording at Highcroft Hospital (formerly Aston Union Workhouse), Erdington, Birmingham, West Midlands, in advance of alteration and reuse of listed buildings and demolition of other buildings. The work was commissioned by George Wimpey West Midlands Ltd and consisted of a written description, a photographic survey and supporting documentary research. The work was undertaken in accordance with a Design Brief prepared by Birmingham City Council (Birmingham City Council 2003), and a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by BUFAU (BUFAU 2003).

The work was carried out in accordance with paragraphs 2.11 and 2.15 of government advice in Policy Guidance Notes 15 'Planning and the Historic Environment' (DoE 1995), and paragraphs 19 to 22 of Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 'Archaeology and Planning' (DoE 1990), and complied with Policy 8:36 of the City Council's Unitary Development Plan.

3.0 Site Location (Figs. 1-2)

Highcroft Hospital is located at Gravelly Hill near Erdington, northeast Birmingham (at NGR SP 108 912). The buildings occupy the eastern half of a block defined by Reservoir Road to the north, Fentham Road to the south, Highcroft Road to the east, and Slade Road to the west. The structures recorded were former Aston Union Workhouse buildings comprising the front entrance range facing onto Highfield Road, the main block immediately behind it, and two other blocks to the rear of the main range .

4.0 Objectives

- To trace the development of the workhouse from historic maps and written records, and to relate them to other workhouses in Birmingham and elsewhere.

- To identify and record all surviving buildings depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map (1905) for recording purposes.
- To provide a photographic record of all external elevations, with shots of particular architectural details. Each photograph is to be located on the ground plans of surviving structures.
- Subject to health and safety considerations, to carry out an inspection and photographic survey of the building interiors, and to record any likely original internal fittings.
- To produce a written analytical description of the buildings, with reference to the development of the site, and workhouses in general.

5.0 Methods

An assessment of documentary and cartographic sources was undertaken in order to set the site in context and to identify surviving buildings depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map (1905). This work was carried out at Birmingham Central Library Local Studies and Archives and the Library of the University of Birmingham.

Recording of the structures was mainly achieved through photography and the compilation of textual notes. A 35mm format photographic survey was undertaken of building elevations, their structural and architectural details and where possible, internal fixtures and fittings. This was carried out using both colour and monochrome film, supplemented by digital images.

These records constitute the site archive, which is stored at Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit at the time of writing. The archive will be deposited with the relevant museum within a reasonable time following completion of the project, subject to the agreement of the landowner.

Internal inspection was not generally possible because of health and safety considerations.

6.0 Historical Background

The Poor Law Report was published in February 1834. The report condemned outdoor relief to able-bodied men on both moral and economic grounds, and insisted on '*the restoration of the pauper to a position below that of the independent labourer*'. Living conditions in the workhouses were deliberately made uncomfortable. The loss of freedom and privacy, together with a spartan and monotonous existence was intended to discourage the poor from applying for indoor relief. The design of the buildings themselves would come to reflect many of these ideals. The Poor Law Amendment Act received Royal Assent on 14th August 1834, when a new administrative system was inaugurated. The majority of the 15,500 parishes of England and Wales were grouped

into New Poor Law Unions that were administered by Boards of Guardians. These Unions would, in the place of local parishes, provide workhouses. This meant the improvement of existing workhouses, and the creation of new ones (Morrison 1999). The construction of new workhouses increased in the mid to late 19th century as it became apparent that the old Parish Workhouses could no longer cope with the influx of inmates from the burgeoning cities of England.

The Aston Poor Law Union was officially declared on October 12th, 1836, and comprised the Parishes of Aston, Curdworth, Minworth, Sutton Coldfield and Wishaw. This was administered by an elected Board of Guardians who represented the five constituent parishes. A small parish workhouse located in Erdington had served the area since the early 18th century, but by 1864 concerns were being raised over its state. Of particular concern was the lack of adequate sanitation demonstrated by the offensive smell of the 'Workhouse Bog Holes'. These problems were compounded by an outbreak of 'a cutaneous disease of a pustular nature', and an increasing problem of overcrowding. In March 1865, the Board of Guardians decided to purchase eight acres of land at Dunslade, near to Luckocks Lane (modern Reservoir Road), Gravelly Hill, Erdington. This land was to be used for the construction of a new workhouse capable of housing 500 children and adults. The site, located on a ridge of land, was chosen because of its 'healthy aspect' (Hinson 2001).

The Aston Union Workhouse was largely the work of the Birmingham-based architect Yeoville Thomason, who went on to design the Birmingham Council House (1874-79), Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery (1881-85), and The Jaffray Hospital, Erdington (1884-85). It was built in a number of phases by a succession of builders, the first two phases being carried out by Messrs. Jeffery and Pritchard during the years 1866-69. The children's department, which was opened in 1867, was first to be completed. The second phase comprised the entrance range (Building A), and the main block (Building B), above the entrance of which a memorial stone was set in 1869. Building continued through 1870, and by January 1871 the 'Clerk of Works' instructed the Board of Guardians that the 'second division' of the new workhouse was completed (Hinson 2001). Over 400 inmates could now be transferred to the new buildings.

A description of the layouts of Buildings A and B was published in *The Builder* on 6th November 1869:

'The entrance building, with a frontage of 300ft. has a bold archway in the centre; to the left (or male side) of which is a corridor leading to the clerks' offices, waiting room, and a board room, 34ft. by 18ft. and beyond are rooms for the male probationers and tramps, with all the requisite closets and lavatories.

'There are spacious airing-grounds in the rear, leading to the engine-house and such other places as will give useful occupation to the able-bodied men. On the right of the entrance archway are the wards and dormitories for the females of various classes, clothes-store, dining rooms, and other conveniences. In the rear of these entrance buildings are large airing-grounds, divided by a central avenue leading to the main

building. On each side of the entrance are the rooms for the master and matron, communicating with a central hall, and corridors extending the whole length of the building. These corridors lead to the day-rooms and dormitories, for able, aged, infirm, and imbecile men and women, with store-rooms, lavatories etc. There are two staircases of stone in each division of the building, and in the central hall a grand staircase in three divisions, lighted by a lantern tower, which forms the principal feature in this elevation. In the rear of this are the various domestic offices, including a spacious cooking kitchen and bakery, and connected with the different wards are airing grounds for the respective classes.

'On the male side there are workshops and a mill; on the female side, a wash-house, laundry and other appliances.

'The first floor has a large dining-hall approached by the central staircase, - length 68 ft. width 38ft. and well lighted on each side. The front centre is, as below, appropriated to the master and matron, and on either side are the dormitories for the men and women, of different classes, with a corridor the entire length of the building, as described on the ground floor. On the second floor there is the same general arrangement of corridor and staircases, and a like division of the sexes on either side of the centre buildings; and on this floor some provision has been made for the future, as there are several spare dormitories. A small portion of the basement has been set apart for cellars, larder, boiler-room, and such other accommodation as could be properly provided underground; but otherwise the building is well above the ground level, and it stands in an elevated position. In the fitting up of lifts, cooking and warming apparatus, etc., every well-proved invention of the best engineers will be used, under the direction of Mr. Yeoville Thomason, the architect. The infirmary will be a separate block of buildings. The builders of the whole are Messrs. Jeffery and Pritchard. The estimated cost of the workhouse and infirmary is about £35,000.'

By January 1872, a further 6 acres of land had been purchased for the third phase of construction. This was to comprise the building of a new Infirmary (Building C) and detached Infectious Blocks (possibly Building D). Memorial stones of 1872 (Building C, South Wing) and 1880 (Building C, North Wing) commemorate their construction. In both cases the architect was Yeoville Thomason, though the builders were respectively J. Garlick and Charles Lloyd and Sons. By 1887, when the first edition of the Ordnance Survey map was published, buildings A, B, and C were in existence, together with the North Wing of Building D (Fig. 3). Building A comprised a single range aligned north-south along the Higheroft Road (formerly Union Road) frontage with a series of projections to east and west. Building B, which had a T-shaped plan, was immediately west of, and parallel with, the entrance range. Building C lay to the southwest of Building B and was built to an H-plan, consisting of two main ranges aligned east-west and a central connecting range. Building D, which had a projecting centre portion and a short return to the south, lay to north of Building C, and parallel with its main ranges.

The steady rise of the workhouse population, which by 1901 had reached 1,292, meant a continuing programme of construction and modification. The south wing of Building C

had been built in 1894 by W. Lee and Son to the design of the architect C. Whitwell, and in 1902 a tender was accepted for the construction of additional north and south pavilions, and a new boiler house. Plans to convert school buildings into a Female Infirmary Block were also approved. In the same year a nurses' home opened near the Fentham Road entrance. These and other buildings appear on the second edition of the Ordnance survey map (Fig. 4).

In 1906, a new south pavilion was provided for 'male imbeciles'. The pavilion was lit in such a way as to maximise available sunlight. In the same year the workhouse population numbered 1,334. Only 73 of these inmates were children, a low number when compared with the 1881 figure of 190 children in a population of 770. This reduction in the child population of the workhouse was largely a result of the 'boarding out' policy encouraged by regulations introduced in 1870. The separation of the young and vulnerable from the 'evil influence' of adults and confirmed paupers was considered necessary. In 1907 the 'male imbeciles' had to be moved from the south pavilion to a new building with better accommodation. Of the 1,334 inmates of the workhouse, 172 were imbeciles and epileptics, and 100 were described as being of 'unsound mind' (Hinson 2001).

In 1909 a report by the Boundaries Commission recommended that Aston, Erdington, Handsworth, Kings Norton, Northfield and Yardley should be added to Birmingham. The Kings Norton, and Aston Poor Law Unions amalgamated with Birmingham to form the Greater Birmingham Union. The Aston Board of Guardians of the Poor held its final meeting on Tuesday the 26th March 1912.

7.0 The Buildings

7.1 General

The Aston Union Workhouse, as designed by Thomason, is in a slightly eclectic Gothic style, essentially 13th-century in character but with some classical detail. The buildings are constructed in red brick, laid in cemented mortar, with blue brick plinths and bands, some polychrome treatment of the arches, and some stone dressings. Further decorative effect is achieved through the use of terracotta mouldings. Massing of the components is employed to give the entrances particular emphasis, and the elevations are further broken up by turret-like projections. Hipped roofs are general.

7.2 Building A (Fig. 5)

The brickwork of the single-storey entrance block (Building A) is laid in Flemish bond. The male (south) and female (north) sides of the building are separated by an imposing carriage entrance that breaks forward from the centre of the range beneath a gable which rises above the main roofline. A pointed, roll-moulded carriage arch, containing blue brick and plastered bands (Plate 1), springs from crocketed capital bands and is provided with a continuous nail head-decorated hood-mould (Plate 2).

The northern wing has a rhythm of 2:2:1:5:2:2:3:3 windows, and the southern wing a rhythm of 3:2:2:2:5:3:2:3. The front is articulated by a series of gabled projections some featuring triple-lancet windows and/or circular oculi (Plate 3). Some of the openings are blind and contain decorated terracotta tiles (Plate 4). The windows are mainly four-pane sashes with chamfered and painted lintels forming impost bands or friczes. Moulded cornices are surmounted by the remains of parapets incorporating decorated terracotta tiles.

The carriageway is covered with a raised aisle roof carried on ovolo-moulded corbels (Plate 5). It communicates with a spacious courtyard area lying in front of the main workhouse building (Building B). Though the rear carriage arch is of similar character to the front, the west elevation is generally much plainer than the east. Towards the north end is a two-bay gabled projection containing a pointed-arch loggia with pointed windows behind. Immediately north of the gateway are cambered-arch windows with blue brick band at springing level continuing around the outside of the brick voussoirs.

The interior was in a poor condition, and health and safety considerations precluded a close inspection, but it was evident that most of the original fittings had been removed.

7.3 Building B (Fig. 6)

The main building (Building B) is T-shaped in plan, the principal range lying parallel with Building A. It is a large three-storey structure with a central spired tower (Plate 6). The main front has a rhythm of 3:10:2:1:2:10:3 window bays articulated by projecting end wings and the projecting central tower from which a central entrance bay breaks forward.

The main semi-circular arched doorway is of four orders, the outermost on roll-moulded pilasters with crocketed or Corinthian capitals, and has a casement-moulded hood with acanthus scroll stops. Above, is a gable containing a datestone: "ASTON UNION / THIS / MEMORIAL STONE / WAS LAID BY / THOMAS COLMORE ESQUIRE / CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS / A.D. 1869 / YEOVILLE THOMA^{SON} / ARCHITECT / JEFFRY & PRITCHARD BUILDERS" (Plate 7).

There are two further entrances, each with a projecting porch, that serve the south (male) and north (female) wings (Plate 8). The ground and first floor windows are segmental-arches with white painted keystones. The second floor windows are square-headed with chamfered lintels forming part of a frieze beneath the terracotta dentilled eaves cornice. The tower above the central block has a single storey of four pointed lantern windows within a modillioned panel. Above is a corbelled and cogged brick eaves cornice to a polygonal roof surmounted by a spired cupola.

A lower, partially demolished, building range extends westward at the rear. Fire has destroyed portions of the roof. The subsequent poor weather-sealing has resulted in the hazardous degradation of the interior that precluded close investigation. As in the case of

Building A, the interior of the building has suffered from the theft of original fixtures and fittings.

7.4 Building C

The former infirmary block (Building C) is an H-plan building with north and south wings, or pavillions, and a north-south aligned connecting corridor. Both wings are three storied structures with bricks laid in English Bond. They have glazing bar sash windows with painted springers and sills, roll-moulded segmental heads and raised keys.

South Wing

The main 3:2:2:1:1:4:1:1:2:2:3 bay south front (Plate 9) is articulated by a monumental entrance block comprising a recessed, higher roofed centre flanked by a pair of projecting bays, and otherwise by external chimney stacks which interrupt the coggled and corbelled cavetto-moulded eaves band and are enlivened by blue brick tumbling above roof level. The front has been partially obscured by twentieth-century additions the most obtrusive of which is a full-height four-bay extension placed in front of the recessed entrance block.

On the projection to the right (east) of the former entrance, beneath a blocked window with cyma recta-moulded sill, is a datestone: "THIS MEMORIAL STONE / WAS LAID BY / WILLIAM FOWLER ESQ. / CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD / OF GUARDIANS OF THE / ASTON UNION / 20TH AUGUST 1872 / Y. THOMASON ARCHITECT / J. GARLICK / BUILDER". (Plate 10).

The wing was provided with a main staircase with cast iron stick balusters and wooden hand rail, and there was a lift within the stairwells. Otherwise no original architectural features were noted, and indeed the character of the interior was extremely plain. Most of the accommodation on all three stories was in the form of large wards.

North Wing

The 8:1:4:1:8 bay north front has a central projection with hipped roof and paired windows, flanked by a pair of recessed entrance bays. The two doorways have roll-moulded segmental-heads, painted springers and keystones, and roll and fillet-moulded hood. In the centre of central block is a datestone: "THIS / MEMORIAL STONE / WAS LAID BY / THE REV. EDWARD HOOPER KITTOE B.A. / CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD / OF GUARDIANS OF THE / ASTON UNION / THIS 12TH DAY OF OCTOBER 1880 / YEOVILLE THOMASON ARCHITECT / CHA^S. LLOYD & SONS / BUILDERS" (Plate 11). The principal features of the 4:2:2:1:2:1:2:2:4 bay south front (Plate 12). are two semi-independent towers with pyramidal roofs and the central entrance block also with hipped roof.

7.5 Building D

Buildings C and D are separated by an area of landscaped ground. The buildings again comprise two three-storey wings (north and south), though originally they were not connected. The brickwork is laid in Flemish stretcher bond.

South Wing

The south front of 1:4:2:3:1:2:1:3:2:4:1 window bays is articulated by two four-bay and two three-bay canted projections and a central tower porch, all with hipped roofs, and by two external chimney stacks, which, above eaves level, break through gablets fronted with decorative terracotta tiles (Plate 13).

In the left hand bay of the porch is a doorway with double ogee-moulded jambs, segmental arch, raised keystone, ashlar surround and triangular, roll and fillet-moulded, terracotta hood mould with corbel stops. To the right of the doorway is a datestone: "THIS STONE / WAS LAID BY / ALDERMAN ALFRED JOHNSON J.P. / CHAIRMAN / OF THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS / OF ASTON UNION. / 31 JULY 1894 / EDWARD BOSWORTH ESQ. / JAMES HATELEY ESQ. / VICE CHAIRMEN / THOMAS HUNT ESQ. / CHAIRMAN / BUILDING COMMITTEE / J.NORTH / CLERK / W.HOGG / MASTER / W.LEE & SON BUILDERS / C.WHITWELL / ARCHITECT" (Plate 14).

The windows are all twentieth century replacements within roll-moulded, segmental-arched openings with terracotta hood-moulds. The first floor windows have moulded sill band, and an egg and dart moulded band lies below moulded corbels carrying an eaves cornice that continues across the face of the central porch. Above it are five terracotta tiles with flower motif.

North Wing

The south elevation (Plate 15), which was the main entrance front is now divided into 6:1:2:3:2:3:2:1:5 bays by a central gabled section, the gable breaking through the eaves line and containing an attic window, and by two single-bay and two three-bay canted projections with crenellated parapets also breaking through the eaves line.

These canted projections appear to be later additions to the fabric. There are vertical joints in the brickwork between them and the main body of the wing, they are built in a lighter coloured brick, have windows with flat chamfered lintels to the ground and first floors, and obscure some of the decorative brickwork of at least one of the windows (Plate 16).

The windows themselves are glazing bar sashes with segmental-pointed arches polychrome brick voussoirs and roll-moulded arches to the ground and first floors. The second floor windows have flat ogee lintels forming part of a lintel band. Above is a cogged band below moulded corbels to eaves cornice.

A datestone in the centre of the central block: "ASTON UNION / THIS BUILDING WAS OPENED / AS AN INFIRMARY PAVILLION / ON THE 3RD DAY OF NOVEMBER 1904 / BY WILLIAM BROWN ESQ. / CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD / C. WHITWELL & SON / ARCHITECTS / A. COLIN IUGHES / BULDER." (Plate 17).

Interior

The interiors of both wings were like that of Building C in being provided with main staircases with cast iron stick balusters and wooden hand rails, and lifts within the stairwells. No other original architectural features were noted within the largely open plan accommodation. The corridor linking the two wings could only be inspected from the interior. It comprised a simple gallery with Gothic windows and doorways.

8.0 The Architectural Context

The construction of new workhouses increased in the mid-late 19th century as the capacity and condition of old Parish Workhouses became unsatisfactory. New workhouses, including Aston Union Workhouse, were solidly built with fine materials and cemented mortar and, given their function, were aesthetically pleasing. Particular attention was paid to employing the latest technology for the efficient running of the workhouse. The structures were typically well-lit, well-ventilated, and spacious. The provision of landscaped grounds for the use of the inmates was believed to be beneficial for both body and spirit, and these are present at the Aston Union. Imposing architectural features such as the entrance block (Building A) archway are common features of workhouses, and were intended to convey the idea of separation between the outside world and the workhouse. Within the workhouse itself, provision was made for the comfort of the inmates, although the Victorian preoccupation with division, based on class and sex, persisted.

The design of the buildings at the Aston Union Workhouse conforms to the general trend of workhouse planning in England during the mid-to late 19th century. Workhouse complexes of this period typically comprise an entrance block, a main workhouse building to the rear (often T-shaped), separate infirmary blocks, and other necessary ancillary buildings. The lantern and cupola over the central block of the main building are typical of the period between c. 1840 and c. 1870, and it is to these years too that the corridor plan was widely employed. The essential elements of this layout, to which the main building of the Aston Union Workhouse conformed, were a central administration block with back wing containing the kitchen and dining hall, and flanking accommodation wings, communication being by a long central corridor. Aston Union was one of approximately 150 corridor plan workhouses to be erected between 1840 and 1875 (Morrison 1999, 85-7).

The design of the new infirmary at Aston Union was no doubt influenced by the government enquiry of 1867-8 which revealed that many provincial workhouse

infirmaries were inadequate (Morrison 1999, 168). It was designed on pavilion principles which is to say that the hospital was divided into a number of separate blocks, or pavilions, in order to inhibit the spread of disease. This system came to England after the Crimean War and the earliest workhouse infirmary to be built designed on pavilion principles was that of Chorlton Union in 1864-6, (Morrison 1999, 159); the plan became general after 1870. In common with other workhouses of this period Aston Union had an isolation block, probably the north wing of Building D.

In the context of West Midlands workhouses of the 19th century, the Aston Union Workhouse at Erdington occupies a mid-way position within the typology. Two early sites, the Wolverhampton Union complex on Bilston Road of 1836-8 and the Walsall Union site at the junction of Pleck Road and Moat Road (now the Manor Hospital). On stylistic grounds Wolverhampton may have been designed by George Wilkinson, the architect of the Chipping Norton (1836) and Witney (1835-6) workhouses, all three being laid out on a St Andrew's Cross plan. Walsall was the work of the architect W. Watson (Morrison 1999) and was built to a double cruciform plan, a design also used by Watson for Warwick Workhouse. The entrance and administration block were at the centre of the building with male and female accommodation to either side, as at Erdington.

Two important West Midlands workhouses from the 1850s are those of Birmingham (1852-3) and West Bromwich (1857-8). Birmingham was designed by J.T. Bateman and G. Drury, and West Bromwich by Briggs and Everall (Morrison 1999). Both institutions had cruciform main blocks. A comparison of the Aston and Birmingham Union buildings shows that they had much in common and establishes a typological link, though because Birmingham Union Workhouse was built on a much larger scale, being designed to accommodate 1,610 inmates, the analogies are only general. Both institutions were provided with an entrance block and a main building separated by a courtyard. The main buildings of each workhouse adhered to the corridor plan that was in vogue when they were erected. Birmingham Union Workhouse was provided with a new infirmary in 1887, only slightly later than the Aston Union infirmary. Again, it was built on a larger scale, but adhered essentially to the same principle of a series of separate blocks linked by single-storey corridors.

By the time the new Wolverhampton Union Workhouse was built at New Cross, Wednesfield, between 1900 and 1903 to the design of Arthur Marshall of Nottingham, workhouse planning had moved on. The corridor layout had been superseded from c. 1875 by a system of accommodation in separate blocks, not unlike the design of infirmaries. The New Cross institution adhered to this kind of layout, though the spatial hierarchy of the site was essentially similar to that at Erdington. From a roadside lodge a drive led to the main administration block, now a separate building (with spired entrance tower) linked to the pavilion style accommodation blocks only by covered walkways. Behind these buildings was the infirmary, also built pavilion fashion.

9.0 Acknowledgements

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10.0 Sources

10.1 Textual Sources

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10.2 Cartographic Sources

1887 Ordnance Survey 1:2500

1905 Ordnance Survey 1:10000

10.3 Internet Sources

www.workhouses.co.uk



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Fig.1

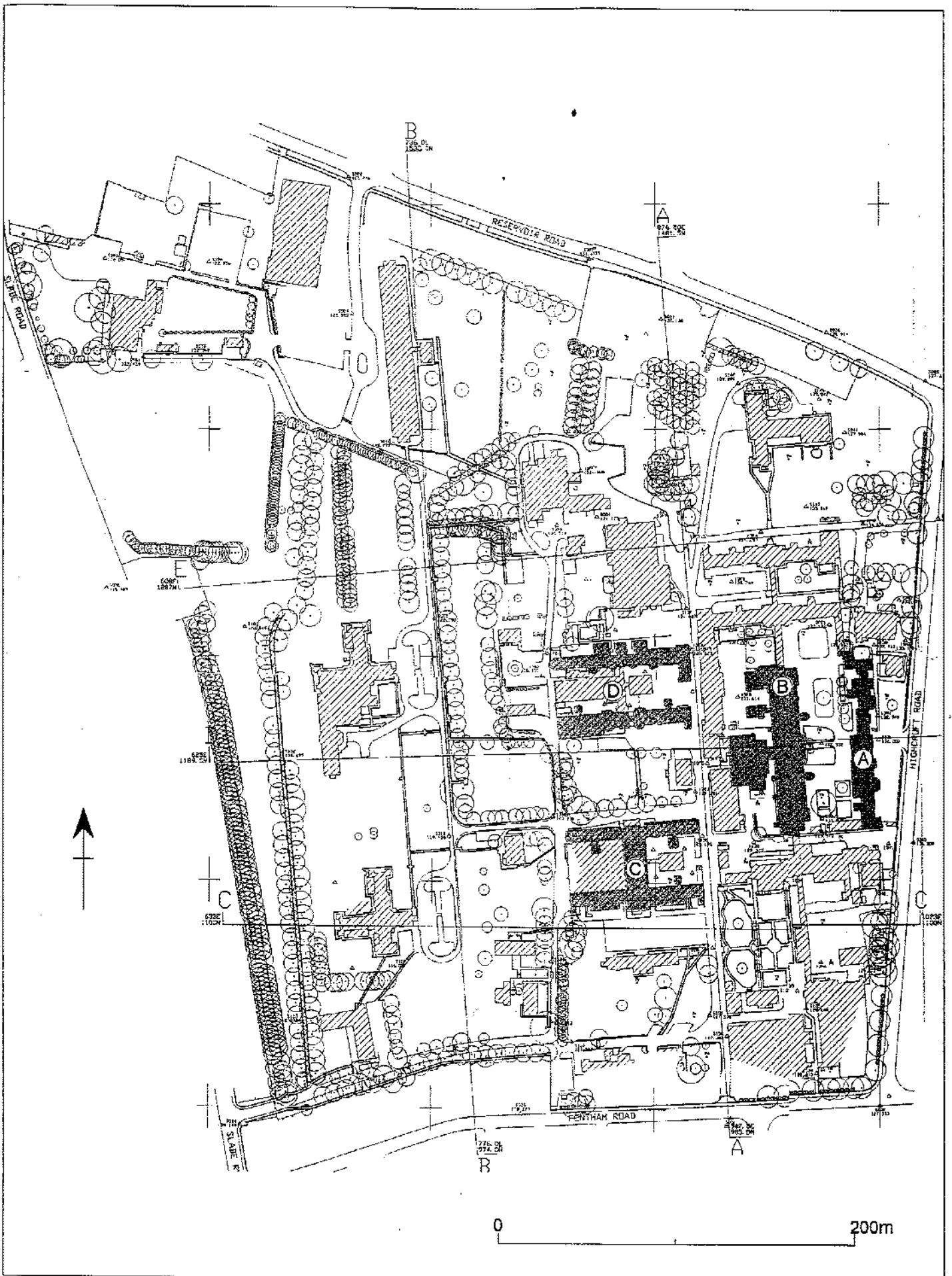


Fig.2 Highcroft Hospital

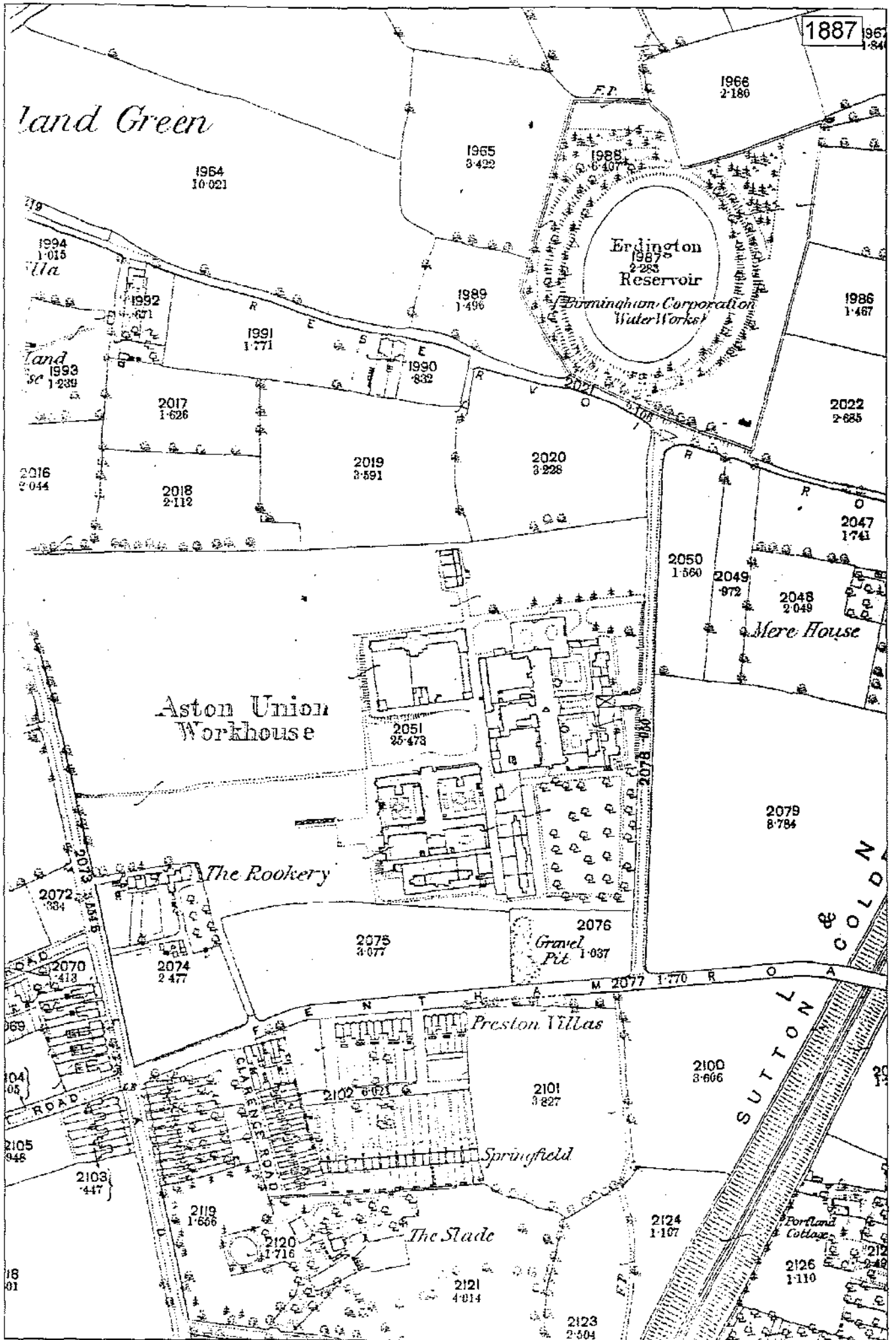
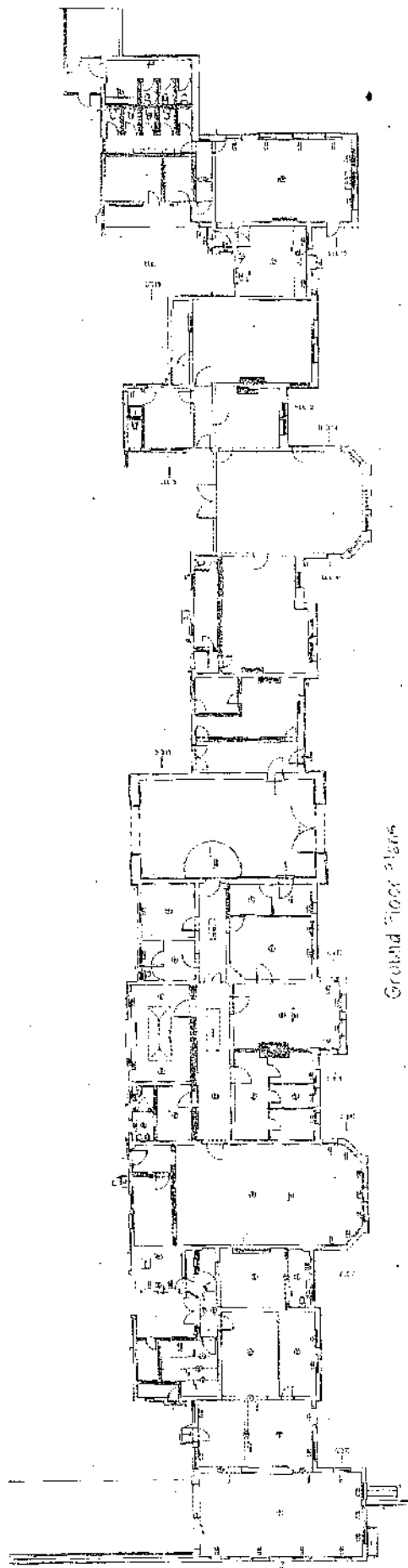


Fig.3



Fig. 4

Building A



Ground Floor Plans

20m

0

Fig.5

Building B

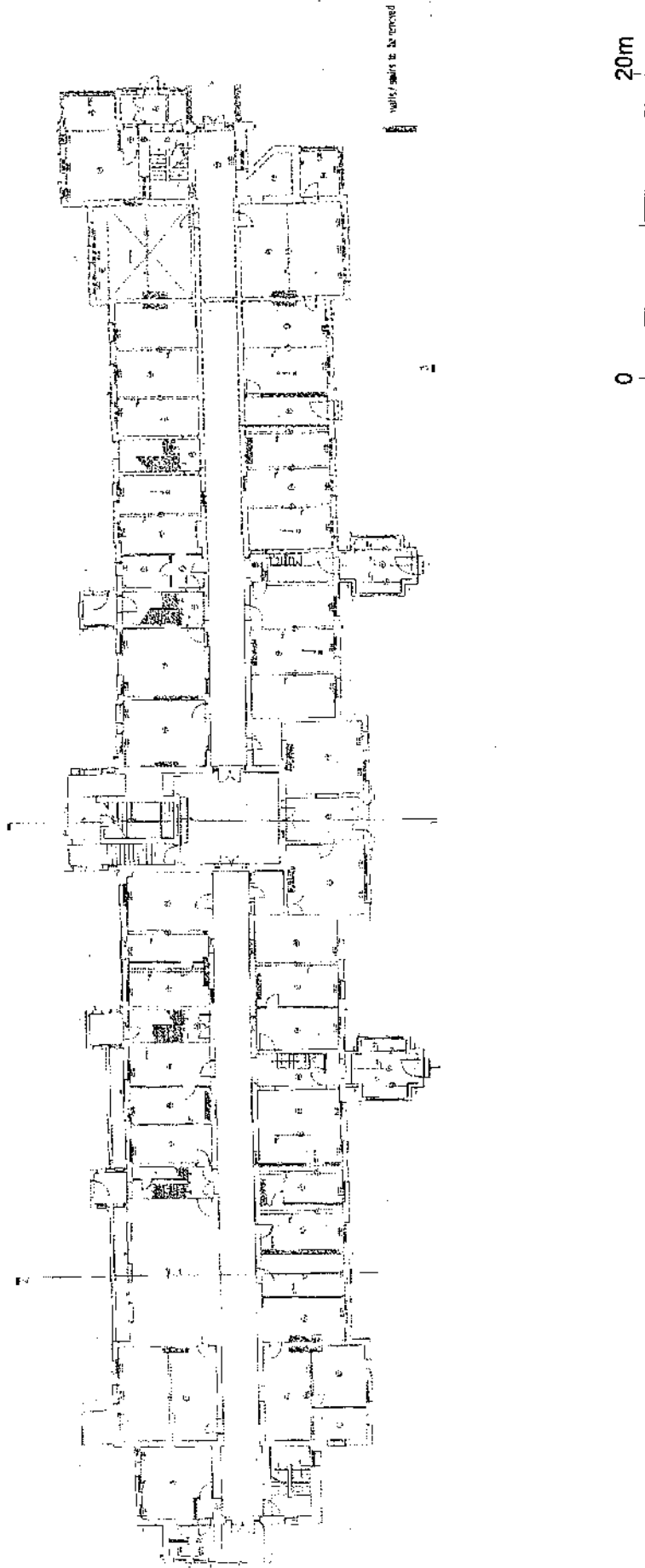


Fig.6

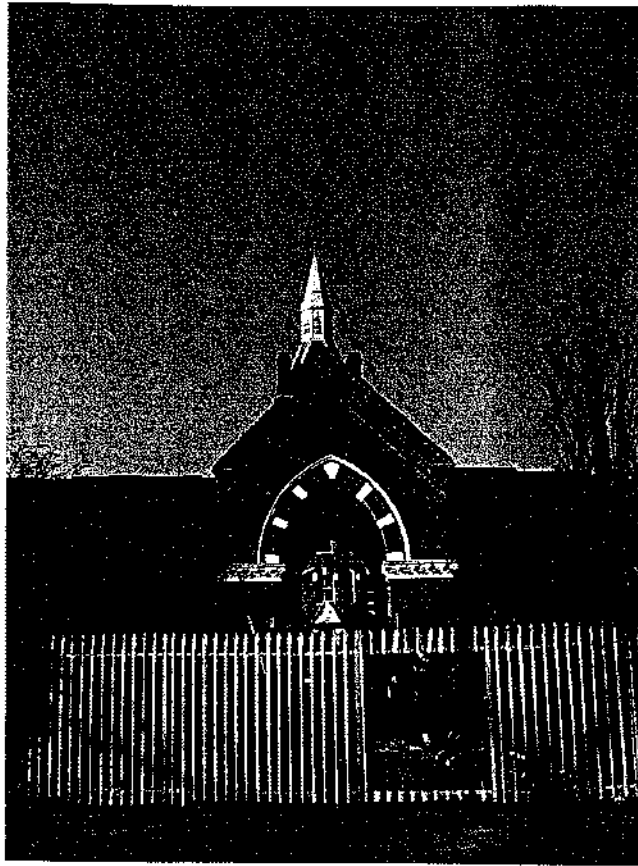


Plate 1

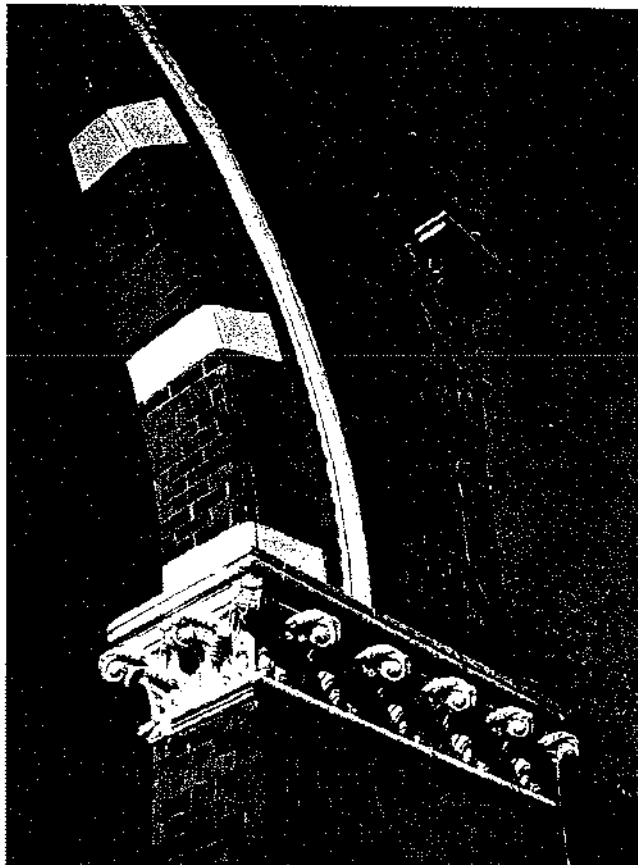


Plate 2

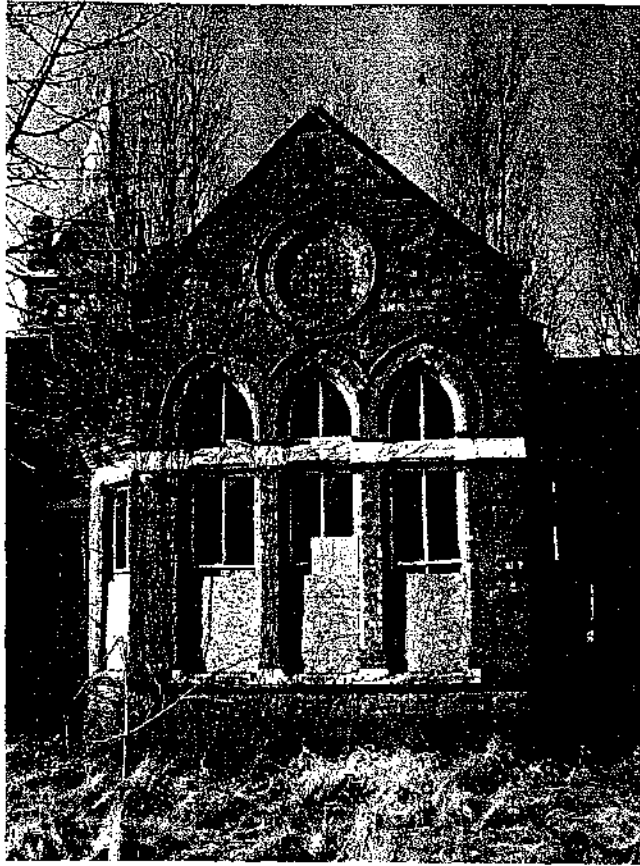


Plate 3

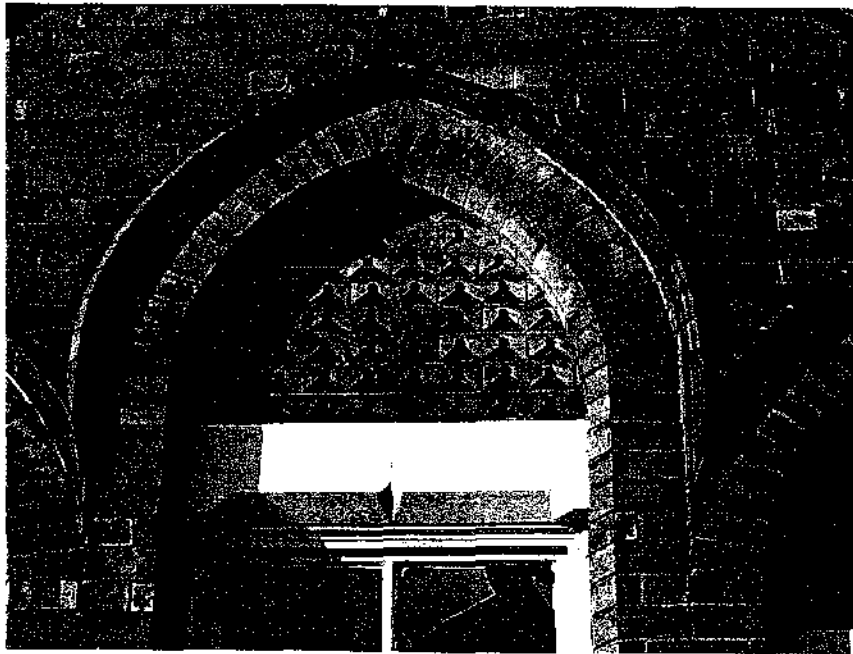


Plate 4

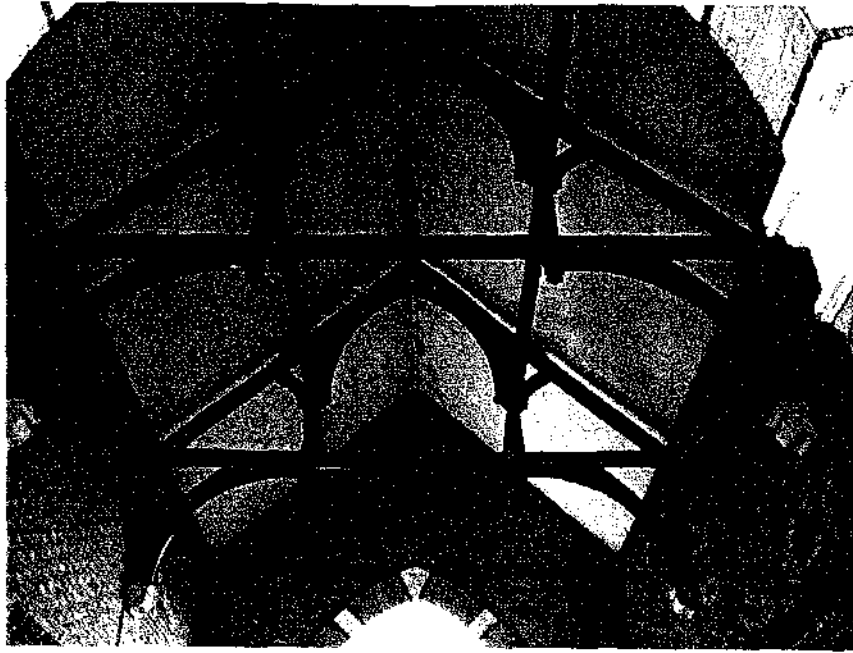


Plate 5

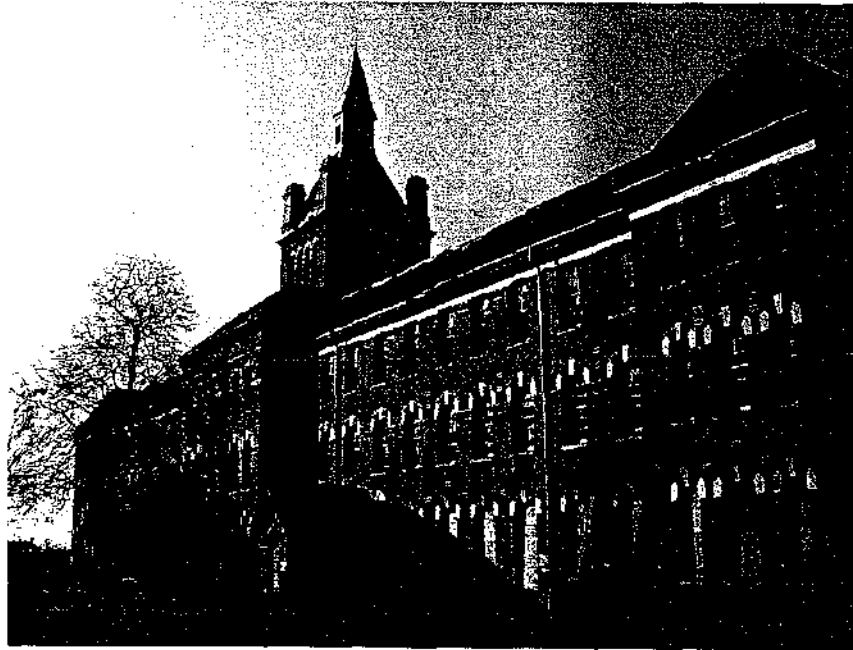


Plate 6

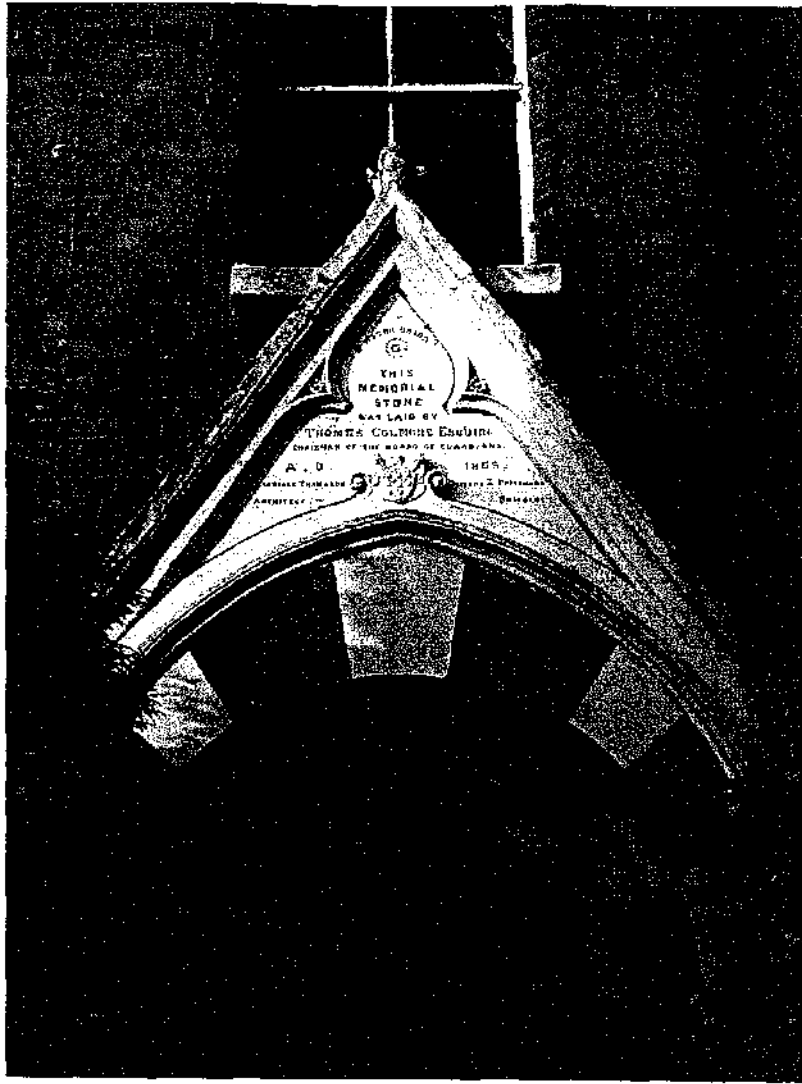


Plate 7



Plate 8

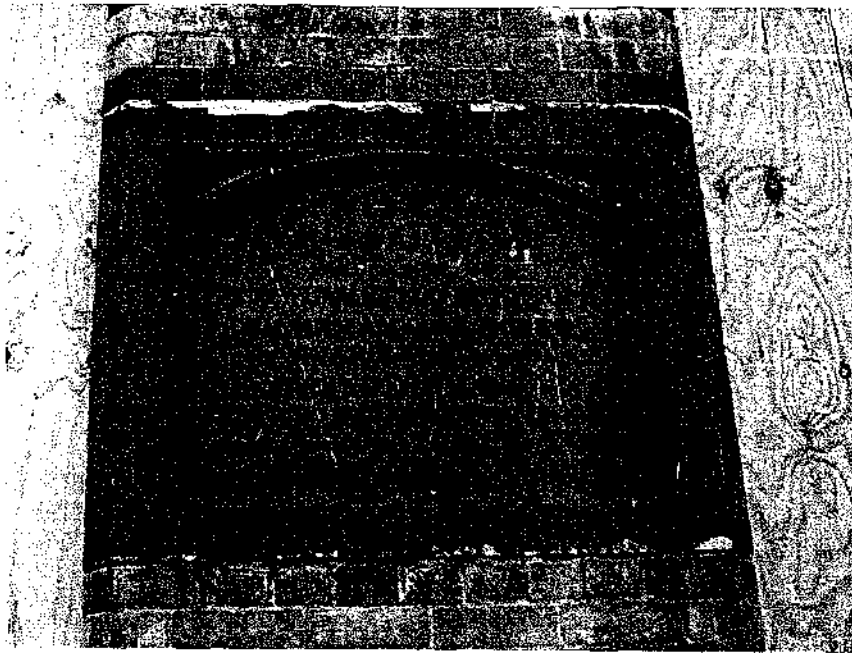


Plate 11

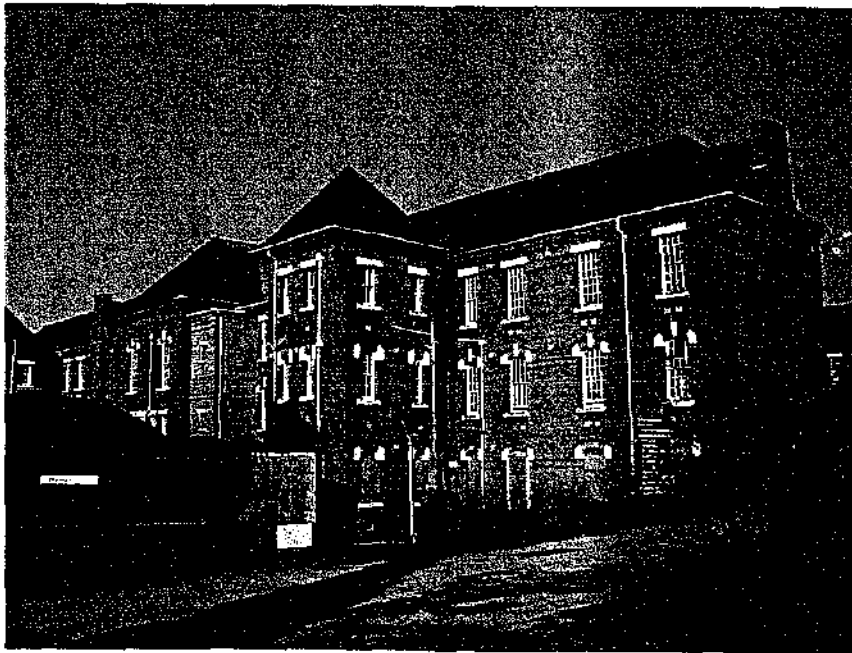


Plate 12

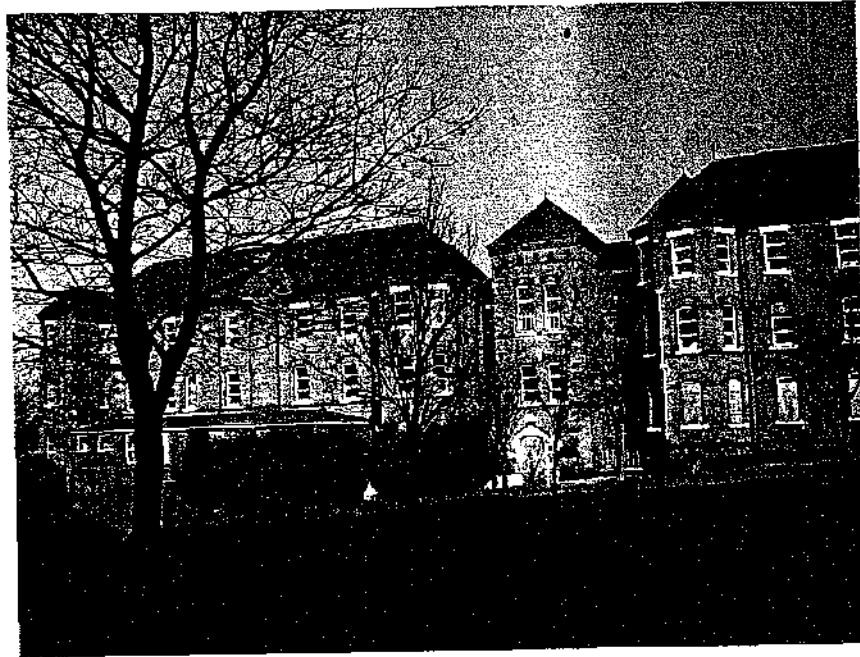


Plate 13



Plate 14

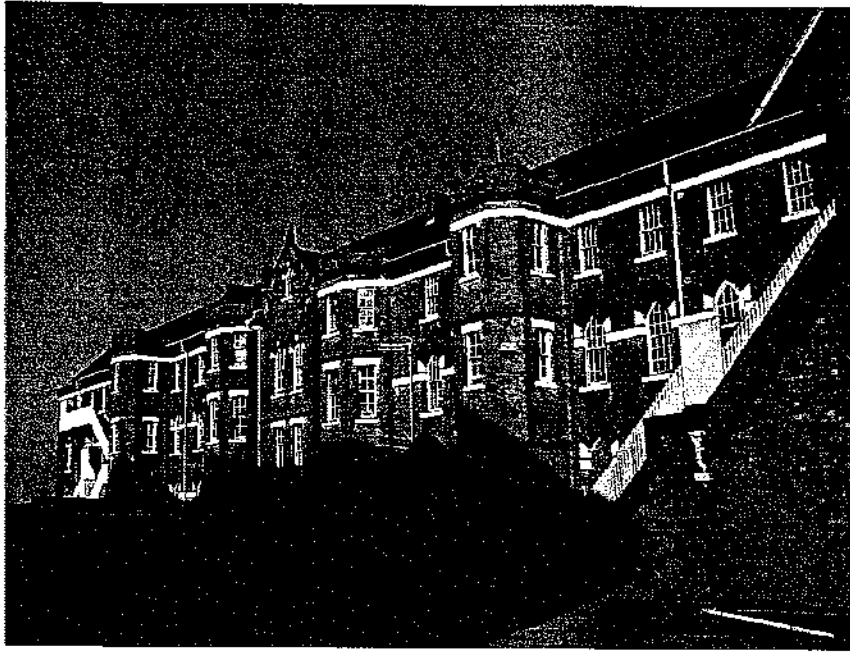


Plate 15



Plate 16

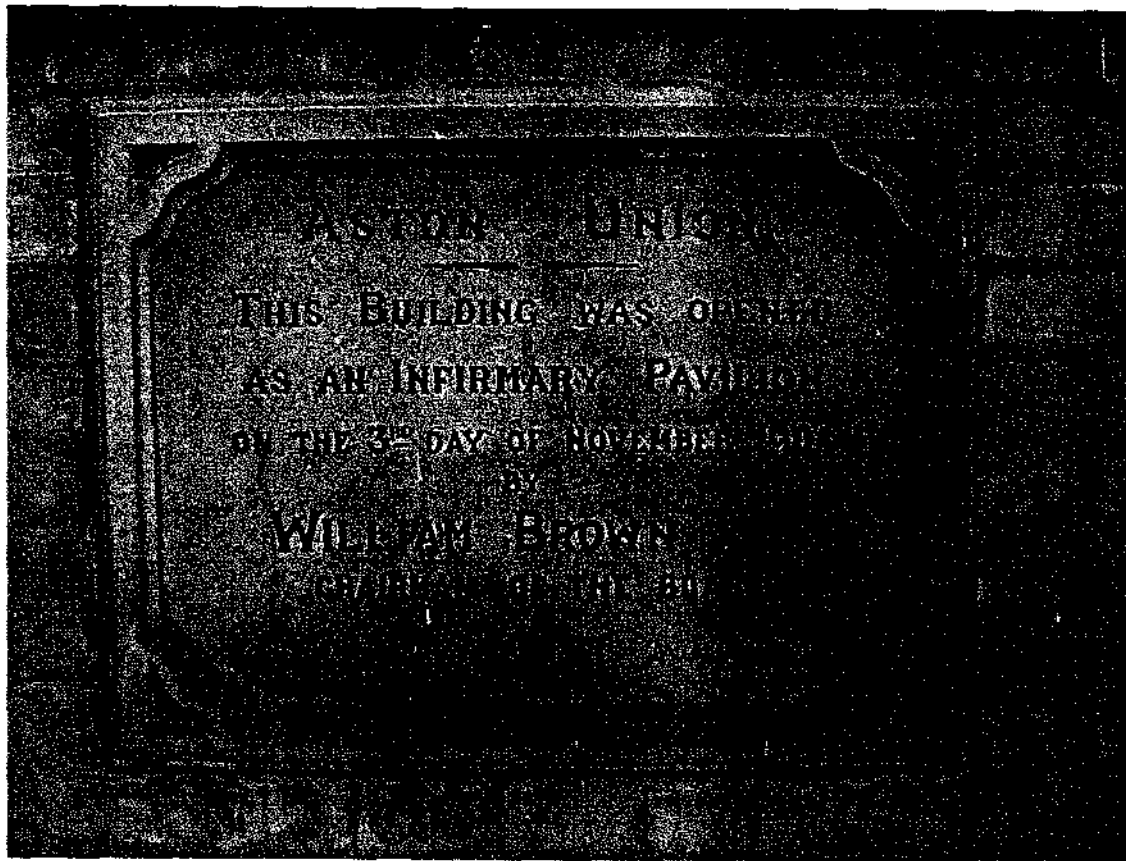


Plate 17